Mobile ration shops in adivasi areas

*7. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any directives to the State Governments to introduce mobile ration shops specifically in predominantly adivasi areas, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any of the States have introduced such a scheme, if so, what is the extent of effectiveness and acceptability of the Scheme by the Adivasies;

(c) what is the per tonne expense borne by the State Governments under this Scheme; and

(d) by when Government propose to introduce such scheme in all predominant Adivasi areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) to (d) The Central Government requested the State Governments/ U.T. Administrations to introduce the mobile vans to cover consumers in areas which cannot be covered by static fair price shops (FPS) such as hilly, remote, farflung, desert, tribal and inaccessible areas.

The Central Government provides financial assistance to States/UTs for purchase of mobile vans to be used as mobile fair price shops in remote, far-flung, tribal areas. The Scheme was introduced in 1985–86 and during the period from 1985-86 to 1992-93, the States/UTs were given financial assistance for purchase of 659 vehicles amounting to Rs. 18.24 crores. Assistance is currently provided at the rate of Rs. 4.0 lakhs per vehicle and comprises 50% subsidy and 50% loan. Special emphasis is being placed on the coverage of areas under Revamped PDS, which include areas under Integrated Tribal Development Projects. In the Revamped PDS areas such vans could be used for door step delivery of PDS Commodities to FPSs. The running costs etc. of the vans are met by State Governments.

Information relating to per tonne expenses incurred by the State Government are not maintained by the Central Government. The scheme is a part of the Plan and would continue on a regular basis.

Pending cases before Central Industrial Tribunals and Labour Courts

*8. SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI :

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what is the location of each Central Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court alongwith its territorial jurisdiction and total number of Industrial disputes pending before each of them during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what is the number of disputes among them, that are three, five and ten years old;

(c) whether any new Industrial Tribunal/ Labour Court has been set up during the last three years, if so, the date and the territorial jurisdiction of each;

(d) whether any demand to set up new Industrial Tribunals from MPs/Central Trade Unions/State Governments have been pending before Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what steps are being taken for the speedy disposal of old pending disputes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PAIBAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b)

Sl. No.	Location	No. of Industrial Disputes pending at the end of the year			No. of applications pending at the end of the year		
		1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
1.	Asansol	89	51	47	15	11	9
2.	Bangalore	196	255	312	0	6	15
3.	No. 1 Bombay	156	208	276	552	660	774
4.	No. 2 Bombay	178	176	198	2424	2202	2066
5.	Calcutta	230	275	279	217	233	231
6.	Chandigarh	545	663	709	693	878	2018
7.	No. 1 Dhanbad	483	521	546	110	117	125
8.	No. 2 Dhanbad	406	530	447	34	40	36
9.	Jabalpur	793	782	936	1577	1133	2094
10.	Kanpur	721	771	759	823	1171	1150
11.	New Delhi	419	492	577	1286	1672	1299

Sl. No.	CGIT-cum -LC	No. industrial disputes pending between			No. applications pending between		
		3 & 5 years	5 & 10 years	More then 10 years	3&5 years	5&10 years	More than 10 years
1.	Asansol	6	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Bangalore	74	12	1	—	—	—
3.	No. 1 Bombay	31	6	—	17	296	137
4.	No. 2 Bombay	44	25	1	1567	103	—
5.	Calcutta	48	5	12	3	3	15
6.	Chandigarh	143	114	—	101	222	—
7.	No. 1 Dhanbad	35	14	1	28	3	—
8.	No. 2 Dhanbad	6	9	1	4	—	—
9.	Jabalpur	269	53	1	246	376	61
10.	Kanpur	14	—	—	14	—	—
11.	New Delhi	76	47	—	120	117	—

The Territorial Jurisdiction of CGIT-cum Labour Court extend to whole of India in respect of Industrial Disputes under Section 10 *of the Industrial Disputes Act*, 1947. *Their territorial jurisdiction in respect of applications under Section* 33C(2) *of the Act has been fixed as follows*:

Sl. No., Location and Jurisdiction

1. Asansol—Districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura and Purulia of West Bengal and Dumka, Godda, Sahabganj and Doghar Districts of Bihar.

2. Bangalore—Karnataka State.

3. No. 1 Bombay—Industries from the Bombay City District and Bombay Sub-urban District: Central Railway, Air India, Indian Airlines, Banks Insurance and the Districts of Thane, Jalgaon, Jalne, Dhulia, Aurongabad, Ahmedanagar, Bhir, Nanded, Barbhani in the State of Maharashtra and Daman & Diu.

4. No. 2 Bombay—Industries from the Bombay City District and the Bombay Sub-urban District: Western Railway, Ports and Docks, Naval Dockyard Defence Establishments, and Districts of Ratnagiri, Kolhapur, Sangli, S. Satara, N. Satara, Sholapur, Osmanabad, Kolaba, Poona in the State of Maharashtra and Goa.

5. Calcutta—State of West Bengal excepting the Districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura and Purlia.

6. Chandigarh—States of Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

7. No. 1 Dhanbad—All districts of Bihar excluding the districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Palamau, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan, Champaran East, Champaran West, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Sitamarhi, Begusarai, Patna, Hazaribagh, Nawadah, Dumka, Godda, Sahabganj, Deoghar and the Sadar sub-division of Dhanbad.

8. No. 2 Dhanbad—The districts of Ranchi, Singhbhum, Palamau, Bhojpur, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan, Champaran East, Champaran West, Muzaffarpur, Vaishali, Sitamarhi, Begusarai, Patna, Hazaribagh, Nawadah and Sadar Subdivision of Dhanbad.

9. Jabalpur—State of Madhya Pradesh only.

10. Kanpur—State of Uttar Pradesh.

11. New Delhi—Union Territory of Delhi and States of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

(c) One more CGIT-cum-Labour Court has been sanctioned during January 1992 to be set up at Jaipur.

(d) Subsequent to the decision taken in January, 1992 to set up a CGIT-cum-Labour Court at Jaipur, a demand has been received from the General Secretary, National Coal Workers Congress for setting up a CGIT-cum-Labour Court at Ranchi.

(e) Steps in hand for speedy disposal of pending disputes are *inter-alia* as follows :

(i) Expeditious filling up of vacancies of Presiding Officer of CGIT-cum-Labour Courts.

(ii) Setting up of additional CGIT-cum-Labour Courts where necessary; and

(iii) Holding of Lok Adalats where possible.

कृषि उत्पादों के निर्यात को प्राथमिकता दिया जाना

*9. **श्री शांति त्यागी** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कृषि उत्पादों के निर्यात को प्राथमिकता देने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) 1993-94 के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कृषि उत्पादों के निर्यात का क्या लक्ष्य रखा गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार कृषि क्षेत्र से निर्यात में वृद्धि पर विशेष ध्यान दे रही है । इस क्षेत्र में निर्यात अभिमुख यूनिटों की स्थापना को अग्रता प्रदान की जा रही है । यह निर्णय किया गया है कि यदि ऐसे यूनिट अपने उत्पादन का 50% भाग निर्यात कर दें तो भी उन्हें ईओयू/ईपीजेड योजना के अधीन शुल्क-मुक्त आयात का लाभ दिया जा सकता है । वे अपना शेष 50% उत्पादन घरेलू बाजार में बेच सकते हैं जबकि गैर-कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए 25% माल ही घरेलू बाजार में बेचने की अनुमति है । नई एक्सिम नीति में "पूंजीगत माल" की परिभाषा को विस्तृत करके उसमें कृषि और संबद्ध क्रियाकलापों में इस्तेमाल होने वाली पूंजीगत माल को भी शामिल कर दिया गया है ताकि इस क्षेत्र की यूनिटों को भी वह लाभ मिल सकें जो निर्यात संवर्धन पूंजीगत माल (ईसीजीसी) योजना के अधीन रियायती शुल्क-दर पर उपस्कर आयात करने के लिए मिलते हैं । इसके अलावा, कृषि क्षेत्र को अपेक्षित कुछ निवेश सामग्री और अन्य सामानों